

L 41371-66

ACC NR: AT6022494

containing CdO revealed that the presence of the latter in the binder slows down the process of hydration. Chemical and microscopic analyses showed that in the presence of TiO<sub>2</sub>, tricalcium silicate decomposes partially into dicalcium silicate and CaO. Addition of TiO<sub>2</sub> to the aluminoferrite phase causes the activity of the latter toward water to increase; there is a certain optimum amount of TiO<sub>2</sub> above which the strength of the system begins to decrease. It is concluded that at high temperatures, the Cd<sup>2+</sup> and Ti<sup>4+</sup> ions are capable of penetrating into the crystal lattices of silicon-containing minerals to form limited solid solutions. The penetration of Cd<sup>2+</sup> and Ti<sup>4+</sup> into the lattices of clinker minerals may cause both a decrease and an increase in their reactivity with water. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 *[Signature]*

RAMANASUSKAITE, M.

On drugs for the pathogenic therapy of toxic dyspepsia in children.  
Sveik. apsaug. 7 no.8:10-13 '62.

1. Vilniaus klinine ligonine. Vyr. gyd. -- S. Trepsys.  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS)

RAMANAUSKAS, E. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Physicochemical and microelemental  
description of the ground waters of the city of Vil'nyus." Vil'nyus, 1959.  
16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Vil'nyus State Inst im V. Kapsukas).  
(KL, 41-59, 103)

-10-

RAMANAUSKAS, V.

Vyzulenai Park. p.24

MUSU GIRIOS (Misiu ukio ir misko pramones ministerija ir Gėmto apsaugos komitetas prie Ministrų tarybos)

Vol. 8, Aug. 1959  
Vilnius, Poland

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960

uncl.

PAMIAUSEIS, V.A.

Tabular methods of implementation of algorithms for arithmetical operations by means of digital computers. Trudy AN Lit.SSR. Ser. B no.3:179-187 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR. Submitted January 30, 1965.

MATULIS, Yu. Yu.[Matulis, J.]; MITSKUS, M. A.[Mickus, M.]; RAMANAUSKENE, D. K.  
[Ramanauskiene, D.]

Mechanism of processes occurring in the electroreduction of chromic acid. Liet ak darbai no.3:141-167 '61.

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR.

GARGASAS, L.V. (Vil'nyus); NORKEHE, V.V. (Vil'nyus); KAMANAUSKENE, R.Ya.  
(Vil'nyus); OSIPAUSKENE, Ya.V. (Vil'nyus)

Organizing polyclinic attendance in cities of the Lithuanian  
S.S.R. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.9:16-20 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy  
statistiki (dir. L.V.Gargasas, Vil'nyus).  
(LITHUANIA--MEDICAL CARE)

RAMANDANOVIC, IJ.

Oscillography in industry. p. 735. TEHNIKA (Savaz  
inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije ) Beograd. Vol. 11  
no. 5, 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accessions Lists (EEAL),  
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

RAMANISHKA, R.

Such chiliren need special care. Rab.i sial. 36 no.6:22 Je  
'60. (MIRA 13:?)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Uzhynetskoy shkoly Kalinkavicheskogo rayona.  
(Speech therapy)

RAMANNA, R.

Development of physics in India. Usp.fiz.nauk 61 no.1:23-26 Ja '57.  
(India--Physics) (MLRA 10:2)

DZEMENTS'EU, V.A.; RAMANOUSKI, N.T.; ZHUCHKEVICH, V., redaktor; TUMAS, R.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Geography of the White Russian S.S.R.; aid for teachers in  
seven-year and secondary schools, and for students in teacher insti-  
tutes] Geografiia Belaruskai SSR; dapamoshnik dlja nastaunikau siami-  
hadovai i siarednial shkoly i studentau nastaunitskikh instytutau.  
Minsk, Dziar.vuchebna-pedagog. vyd-va BSSR, 1952. 226 p. (MLRA 8:2)  
(White Russia--Geography)

YATOVSKAYA, N.E.; SAMANOV, V.P. Kinetics and mechanism of p-phenylenediamine oxidation by potassium iodate in the presence of tungsten (VI) compounds.

Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.7;1607-1612 Jl '65.  
Complex formation between tungstate and molybdate.  
(M:PA 18.6)  
*Ibid.*,1611-1617

ACC NR: AP7002881 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/66/000/004/0065/0075

AUTHOR: Ramanowski, S. R.; Valasyan, L. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrodynamics and heat exchange during the process of structural formation in the thermal processing of concrete in an electromagnetic field

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tehnichnykh navuk, no. 4, 1966, 65-75

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, thermal process, hydrodynamics, heat exchange, electromagnetic, electromagnetic field, concrete processing, marine concrete

ABSTRACT: The results are described which were obtained by the authors during the last few years at the Institute of Heat and Mass Exchange of the AN BSSR on methods of accelerating the hardening of concrete, particularly high-strength concrete used in shipbuilding, in a variable electromagnetic field, using industrial frequency (50 cps) current. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 equations.

[SP]

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 15/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 006/

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7005267

SOURCE CODE: UR/0371/66/000/006/0084/0090

AUTHOR: Nayer, V. A.—Naers, V.; Raman, M. L.—Ramans, M.; Simanovskaya, A. Ye.—Simanovska, A.; Stafetskiy, L. P.—Stafeckis, L.; Shalenny, E. G.—Salonijs, E.

ORG: Institute of Physics and Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences, Latvian SSR (Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut AN Lat )

TITLE: Investigation of semiconductor thermopiles for cooling and heating of air

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1966, 84-90

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor device, refrigeration equipment, thermoelectric cooling, thermoelectric equipment, AIR CONDITIONER, EQUIPMENT, AIR HEATER

ABSTRACT:

The design and development of a semiconductor thermopile which is the basis of a prospective all-year-round air conditioner for passenger railroad cars is described. The thermopile is made from materials whose  $\alpha$  is in the range of  $(2-2.2) \cdot 10^{-3}$  1/K. The basic materials for its positive side are  $Sb_2Te_3$  and  $Bi_2Te_3$ ; for the negative side they are  $Bi_2Te_3$  and  $Bi_2Se_3$ . It is made from 96 thermocouple elements (20 x 20 x 3.8 mm each) connected in a series circuit with copper commutational plates which are finned on the cold and hot sides. The fins are 40 and 60 mm high on the cold and hot sides, respectively, and their thickness and the spacing between them are 0.5 mm

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7005267

and 1 mm. The hot junction is cooled by forced air circulation. The thermopile was bench-tested under simulated environmental conditions to determine its cooling and heating capacities. The maximum obtained cooling capacity was 425 w at a cooling factor of 0.57 for an airflow rate of 150 kg/hr. The heating capacity ranged from 170 to 600 w at a heating factor from 3.2 to 1.5 for an airflow rate of 222 kg/hr and an operating current range from 50 to 150 amps. A disadvantage of the thermopile is its low cooling factor in comparison to that of compression-type coolers. The thermopile heater is more efficient than electrical heaters, however. Since air conditioners on railroad cars operate as heaters for prolonged periods of time, it is economically advantageous to use semiconductor heat sources rather than conventional electric heaters. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 19 formulas.

[IV]

SUB CODE: 09, 13/ SUBM DATE: 14May65/ SOV REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

1-FW

2

Ramanujan, M. S. On a class of double sequence  
transformations. Ann. Polon. Math. 5 (1958), 55-65.

In this paper the author considers transformations of a double sequence by means of a four-dimensional matrix analogous to the familiar transformations of a simple sequence by a two-dimensional matrix. The author defines a number of terms to be used and states several theorems proved by other people. He then proceeds to theorems of his own. These are fourteen in numbers. They are, on the whole, concerned with conditions on the transformation matrix and the nature of the convergence of the resulting double sequence.

T. Fort (Columbia, S.C.)

STABINIS, J.; RAMANUSKAS, A.; OBELIENIAUS, J.; MEDONIS, A., red.;  
VYSOMIRSKIS, C., tekhr. red.

[Along the Viliya River; with a supplement on the  
J.Obelienius' itinerary on Lake Naroch] Nerimi. Priede:  
J.Obelieniaus marsrutas Naruciu. Vilnius, Valstybine politines  
ir mokslynes literaturos leidykla, 1961. 101 p. illus.  
(Marsrutas, no.2)

(Valiya River—Description and travel)  
(Naroch, Lake—Description and travel)

MISOVIC, Jelica; RAMASECHAN, R.

Space group determination of double salt  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ .  
Glas Hem dr 28 no.3/4:115-122 '63

ROBAK, Karl (Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika); RAMASEDER, Karl (Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Experience in the processing of blends with an increased content of polyester fibers. Tekst.prom. 23 no.4:34-37 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Hungary—Textile fabrics)

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans  
and Animals.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43347  
Author : Ramanshko, Yu.V., Volevich, N.I.  
Inst :  
Title : Change in Skin Reactivity of Children by the Effect of a  
Single Introduction of Scarlet Fever Toxin.  
Orig Pub : Tr. Kharkovsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957,  
24, 115-122.  
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

RAMAEZFER, K.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: INDUSTRIA TEXTIL, Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1958

RAMAEZFER, K. Resistance of simple and twisted yarns to abrasion. p. 459

Monthly List of East European Accessions (NEAI) LG Vol. 8, No. 4  
April 1959, Unclass

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Hygrometers in the textile industry. Magy textil 15 no.2:  
69-73 F '63.

1. "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

Ramasze'der, K.

K. Ramaszeder and F. Balogh:  
problems on quality and economy in the sizing  
of cotton yarns - A parutionalak irésznek min-  
ségi és gazdasági kérdései  
Budapest, 1954, Könnyűip. Kiadó, 152 p., Ft 14.-

71. Increasing the capacity of the shuttle, by B. Farkas and K. Rámoszéder. (*Magyar Iktatás*, 1951, No. 10, p. 135; *Víz- és Gáz-*

One of the central problems in introducing a manyloom system consists in increasing the capacity of the shuttle. One solution is the use of a shuttle which can hold twice as much yarn as the standard bobbins of the same length. However, the use of special well-winding machines, which represent a rather expensive solution, a more feasible alternative would be to increase the length of the shuttle by maintaining its present speed and length of load; this method is hampered by difficulties from economic and constructional causes. There are many obstacles in the way of allowing the long extensions of the shuttle; however, better possibilities exist for increasing the inner dimensions. The inner bobbin can also be increased by reducing the size of the peg plate spring, and the base plate of the shuttle, respectively, by enlarging the quantity of yarn on the well. The capacity can be increased by the use of tubular components, such as tubes, which have a larger outer diameter than the inner diameter.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0013441

RAMASZDER, Feroly

Testing sizing materials. Magy textil 16 no. 3;114-116 Mr '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Magyar Textiltechnika."

ASCHNER, Gabor; RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Chemical fixation of worsted fabrics combined from polyester  
and wool yarns. Magy textil 16 no. 4:174-179 Ap '64.

1. Quality Control Institute of the Textile Industry, Budapest  
(for Aschner). 2. Research Institute of the Textile Industry  
Budapest editorial board member, "Magyar Textiltechnika"  
(for Ramaszeder).

RAMASZEDER, Karoly, naucni suradnik

Trends in textile microscopy. Tekstil Zagreb 13 no. 2:  
79-89 F '64.

1. Institute of Textile Industry Research, Budapest.

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Examination of wool damage by the diazo-titration method. Magy  
textil 16 no.1:10-12 Ja'64.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet; "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto  
bizottsagi tagja.

KAMASZEDER, Károly

Determination of the melting point of synthetic fibers.  
Magy textil 15 no.8:355 Ag '63.

1. Magyar Fesufono es Szovogyar; "Magyar Textiltechnika"  
szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

PETLIK, Ferenc, dr.; B. JAKABOVSZKI, Karoly

Fulling of wool. B.U.Z. Magyar Textilipar Sz. 3:345-10

1. Research Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest. 2. Editorial  
board member, "Magyar Textiltetchnika" (for Paracsvai).

RAMASZDER, Karoly

Applying silicate colloids in sizing. Magy textil 16 no.9:  
416-417 S '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Magyar Textiltechnika."

RAMASZDER, Karoly

Sizing of synthetic fibers. Magy textil 16 no.12:566-569  
D '64.

1. Research Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest, and  
Editorial Board Member, "Magyar Textiltechnika."

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Experience with the impregnation of wool cloths by silicon.  
Magy textil 14 no.8:356-360 Ag '62.

1. Hazai Fesusfono es Szovogyar, es "Magyar Textiltechnika"  
szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

RAMASZDER, Karoly

Experiences with the silicone impregnation of wool cloths; excerpts  
from an article. Musz elet 17 no.22:15 25 0 '62.

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Preparing sizing agents by ultrasonic waves. Magy textil  
L4 no.9:403-406 S '62.

1. Hazai Fosusfona os Szovogyar, es "Magyar Textiltechnika"  
szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

RAMASZEDER, K.

Effect of drying on the quality of sized yarn. I. Tr. from the Hungarian. (To be contd.) p. 41.

PRZEGLAD WLOKIENNICY. (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i Techników Przemysłu Włókienniczego) Łódź, Poland. Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EPAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

Arabian resistance of March 1948; a preliminary formulation.

p. 263. (MOSCOW RIFVETNAYA MISHINA AT) Vol. 63, no. 9, Sept. 1957

Budapest, Hungary

SC: Monthly Index of East European Acquisitions (SEA) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,  
1958.

RAMASZEDER, K.; SABU, R.

Measuring the tenseness of warp threads during warping. p. 382.  
(Magyar Textiltechnika, No. 10, October 1956. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 4, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

RAMASZLAI, V.

RAMASZLAI, V. Stress of separation of warp threads on smoothing machines. . . 37.

No. 10, Oct. 1955.  
MACYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA.  
TECHNOLGY  
Budapest, Hungary

See: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 3, Vol. 1956

RAMASZTEPP, V.

Possibilities of the use of ultrasonics in the technology of the wool industry. p. 224 MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA Budapest Vol. II, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

RAMASZEDER, K.

RAMASZEDER, K. Comparing the washing effects of varicus washing  
agents used in the finishing department for wool cloth.  
p. 291, No. 8, Aug. 1956  
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA  
Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 April 1957

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001344

RAMASZEDER, K.

Magyar Textiltechnika - No. 4, Apr. 1955.

New laboratory smoothing machine. p. 138.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955  
Uncl.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R0013441

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

The theory and practice of enzymatic desizing. Magy textil 15  
no.4:164-173 Ap '63.

1. Hazai Fesusfono es Szovogyar; "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto  
bizottsagi tagja.

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Synthetic fiber materials in the wool industry. Musz elet 15 no.7:11  
Mr '60. (EEAI 9:7)  
(Wool) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

Ramászeder, K.; Zilahi, M.

Sizing with esterified starch products. p.368

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Műszaki és Tudományos Egyesület)  
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.11, no.9, September 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11  
November 1959  
Uncl.

MISHNEU, V.G., kandydat sel'skagaspadarchykh navuk; RAMANAU, V.S., kandydat sel'skagaspadarchykh navuk.

Interrelation of young tree stands and their parent generation.  
Vestsi AM BSSR. Ser. biyal. nav. no.2:39-45 '57. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Trees) (Forests and forestry)

REAGERSON, E.

Some properties of benzeneized silking materials; on the basis of tests  
in the laboratory of the Hungarian Works and Textile Mill. p. 2.  
AGYAR TEXTILISZETI ZAV (Texiliári Műszaki és Tudományos Eszaklat)  
Budapest. No. 1, Jan. 1956.

SOURCE: EMAL, Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956.

KAMAKURA, K.

Some properties of homogenized sizing materials; on the basis of tests in the laboratory of the Hungarian Worsted and Textile Mill.  
P. 7, MAGYAR TEXTILECHNIKA (Texilipari Muszaki es Toldomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, No. 1, Jan. 1956

SOURCE: SEAL LC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

RAMASZEDER, K.

Magyar Textiltechnika - No. 3, Mar. 1955.

Experiments with substitutes for leather materials on power looms with upper beaters.  
p. 116.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955  
Uncl.

Application of scientific results in the textile industry. p. 6.  
SZIPIK LEND, Budapest, Vol. 7, no. 15, Aug. 1955.

SG: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, (SUA), 12, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,  
Encl.

RAMASZEDER, K.

"Innovations in Cotton Mills; a Report on the Work of the Innovators Working Committee in Cotton Milling of the TMTE (Technological and Scientific Association of the Textile Industry)." (Magyar Textiltechnika, No. 8, August, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of ~~Material~~ Acquisitions, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

H  
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA — HUNGARIAN TEXTILES  
Vol. III — 1950  
No. 10, Oct.

10

A. Horváth and I. Balog 677.0.112  
On the correlation of shear movements pp. 307-309

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MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA  
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES  
VOL. IV -1951  
NO. 2 Feb.

K. Romazseder  
The working method of the Szabolcs  
novist / Simai 48 50

ASO-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100000-000	100000-000-000	100000-000-000-000	100000-000-000-000-000
U	W	A	B

RAMASZDER, Karoly (Budapesti)

Electrostatic charges of textile materials. Ind text Ram 13 no. 3:101-105  
Mr 62.

RAMAYEV, V. V.

"Decay of Isomeric States of Nuclei in the Millisecond Region."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22  
Feb 64.

KhFTI (Ukrainian Physico Technical Inst, Khar'kov)

XITMOVA, L.M.; YAMAYEVA, V.N.

our experience in the treatment of pneumonia in young  
children. Azerb. med. zhur. 42 : 6. 10-13-47 O '65  
(NIRA 19:1)

RAMAZAN, M.S.; BOL'SHAKOV, M.N., otv.red.; LEVITUS, B.I., red.izd-va;  
ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Some features of the hydrological regimen of rivers of  
Kirghizistan and their classification from the standpoint of  
hydraulic engineering] Nekotorye osobennosti gidrologi-  
cheskogo rezhima i gidrotekhnicheskaiia klassifikatsii rek  
Kirgizii. Frunze, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1960.  
81 p.

(MIRA 13:?)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Bol'shakov).  
(Kirghizistan--Rivers)

9.2300  
18.8100 1138, 1160, 1273

27277

S/151/61/003/008/007/034  
B102/B202

AUTHOR: Ramazanov, K. A.

TITLE: Electrical properties of alloys of the system bismuth -  
antimony in thin films

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2259 - 2263

TEXT: The author reports on studies of the electrical properties of thin  
films of high-purity metals and their alloys. These studies were made to  
devise a new metallographic method. The samples were produced by vacuum  
sputtering. They had the following composition:

No. of sample	content in at%	
	Bi	St
1	0	100
2	25	75
3	50	50
4	75	25
5	100	0

Card 1/4

17277

S/181/61/CC3/008/007/034

B102/B202

Electrical properties of...

The materials from which the samples were made had been made available by the Moskovskiy institut redkikh metallov (Moscow Institute of Noble Metals). The films were sputtered onto polished glass backings whose surface had been carefully purified and exposed to an ion bombardment in the vacuum. The thickness of the films was between  $1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  and  $48 \cdot 10^{-6}$  cm with an area of  $10 \cdot 200$  mm. The thicknesses were determined by calculations as well as by weighing. The author also produced samples with variable film thicknesses (on one and the same backing) and films of variable composition. The electrodes (aluminum) were also sputtered onto the films in the vacuum. These films then were cut to uniform areas of  $10 \cdot 20$  mm. The dependence of temperature coefficients on film thickness was determined from resistivity measurements at 20, 50, and  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The results of the studies were in good agreement with those obtained by G. A. Ivanov and A. R. Regel' (ZhTF, XXV, 1955). In all samples resistivity increased with increasing Sb content and attained a maximum at 25 - 30 at% after which it slightly decreased again. This course is the same as in massive samples. Two tables give the numerical results of the studies. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 6 Soviet-block references.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1961  
Card 2/4

RAMAZANOV, R.A.; BEL'TSOVA, A.M.

Design of beans of high pressure gas condensate wells. Gaz.prom.  
6 no.5:5-8 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Condensate oil wells)

GUSEYNZADE, E.G.; RAMAZANOVA, E.M.; POKROVSKIY, K.V.

Compressibility diagram for individual hydrocarbons of the alkane series at the reduced pressure  $\pi \geq 5.0$  and temperature  $\tau \leq 0.9$ .  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.8:59-64 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.  
(Paraffins)

RAMAZANOV, M.D.

A boundary value problem. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.4:827-830 o '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im M.V. Lomonosova.  
Predstavлено akademikom S.L. Sobolevym.

KASIMOV, A.F.; RAMAZANOVA, R.A.

Determining pressure losses due to friction when lifting fluids in  
pipes taking into account changes in temperature. Trudy AzNII DN  
no.10:406-414 '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Oil reservoir engineering)

RAMAZANOVA, R.A.

'Effect of physical constants of fluids on the effectiveness  
of gas-lift operation [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian].  
Azerb.neft.khoz. 36 no.7:29-30 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Oil wells--Gas lift)

RAMASZIDER, K  
HUNG.

110. Factors affecting the absorption of size — K. Ramaszider, F. Balogh / Magyar Textilechnika — 1954, No. 1, pp. 35—41, 11 figs.)

During the sizing process the starch particles are filtered from the size while it penetrates the capillary yarn, the starch clogs the capillaries thereby ending the sizing process. The absorption of size is directly proportional to the time of immersion and to the concentration of the size, the time required for absorption is directly proportional to the surface tension and to the wetting factor of the size; it is inversely proportional to the viscosity of the size and to the cross section of the thread. These factors are investigated in respect to increasing the speed of the sizing process. The immersion is shortest when using a diving roller consisting of round rods or a twin roller. The squeeze employed for removing the superfluous size is proportional to the sector angle of the deformation of the elastic coated roller, the angle itself being proportional to the applied pressure. High-speed slasher are equipped with twin squeezing rollers. The effect of the elastic coating depends on its condition and the way it is mounted. The concentration of the size can be maintained either automatically or by means of an auxiliary trough.

CH  
①

R. G.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

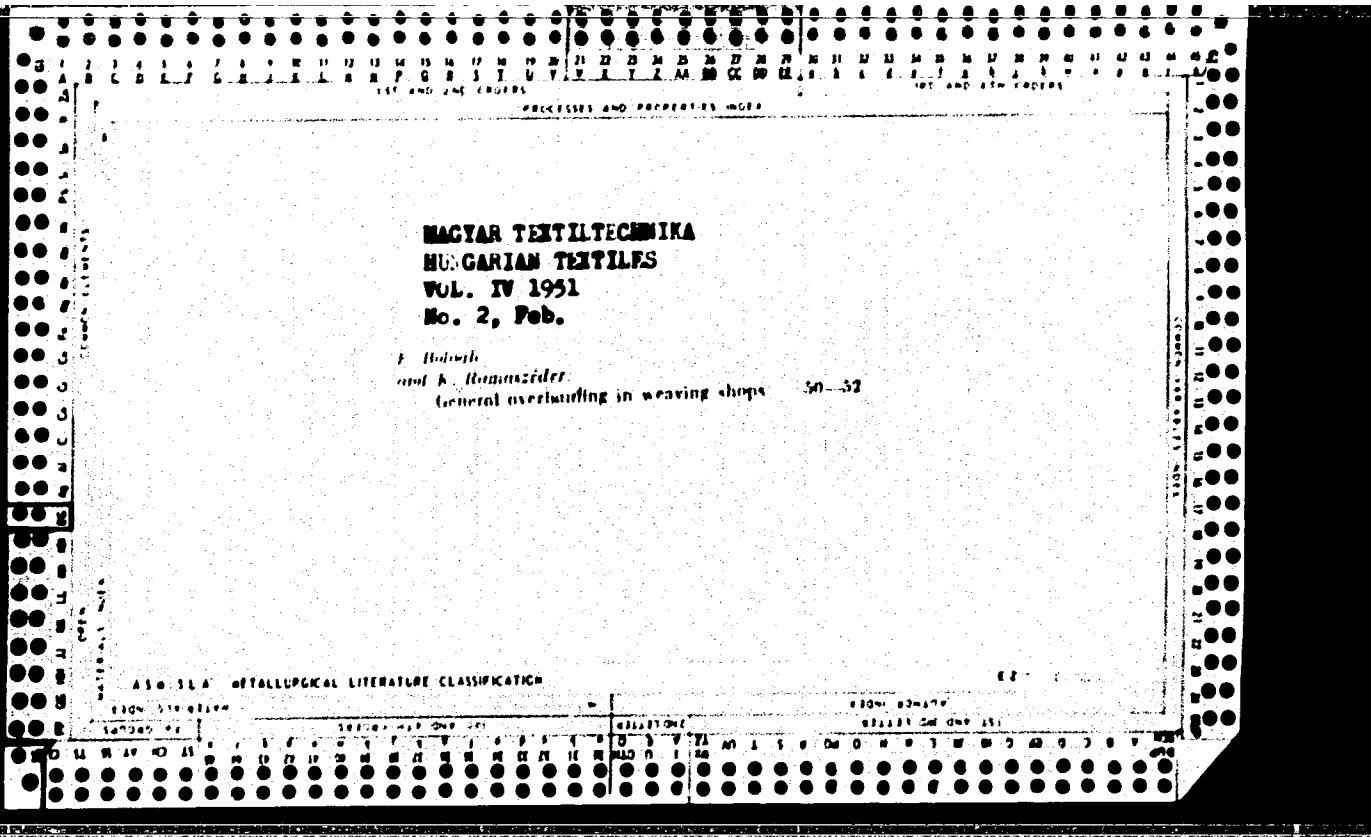
CIA-RDP86-00513R001344

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA  
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES  
VOL. IV--1951  
No. 2, Feb.

A. Rományi  
and F. Hidvigh.  
A new device for determining the  
quality of strength of steel thread.

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0013441



62. **Lighting problems in the textile industry.** L. S. R.,  
J. J. K. and E. Balogh. "Magyar Textilipari  
Oktatasi Textil Eszt. Asz. III. No. 6, pp. 187-190, 1969.

It is possible in many plants to reduce power consumption by 50 per cent by the proper choice of lighting equipment. The indirect lighting effect is more important in the textile industry, where the light especially acts upon good visibility and the physical condition of the human eyes play a significant role. The concepts of *average intensity* for general lighting, respectively for local lighting at the various work places, further the best shadows have on the undisturbed flow of work are dealt with in detail. Methods for avoiding lighting effects, which are unacceptable to the eye due to uneven lighting caused by current fluctuation, flicker and other factors, etc. are also described. It has not been decided whether general even local lighting or individual lighting of work places would be more advantageous.

ABO-SIA METALLURGICAL  
ECONOMIC STUDIES

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24

on. The the characteristics of stay movements. By K. Banaszak and E. Balogh. ("Magyar Textiltechnika" - Hungarian Textiles - Vol. III, No. 10, pp. 307-309, Oct., 1950, 2 figs.)

A stay performs two duties, keeping the warp threads apart and ensuring the course of the shuttle which are apparently opposite functions. The movement can be induced by the crank mechanism by the slide system. The stay movement occurs according to the sine theorem but becomes disengaged due to the pendulum movement around the pin. The disadvantage of the eccentric system is that it can only be used with slow speed looms. A hydraulic stay moving device has recently been designed in which crank shafts and eccentricities have been eliminated and where the piston moving in the pressure cylinder acts directly on the stay by means of a power rod. The action of the fluid pressure uses hydrodynamic effects. The most difficult problem is the design of the piston rod which must be strong enough to withstand the high pressure.

6.6.3.3. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE

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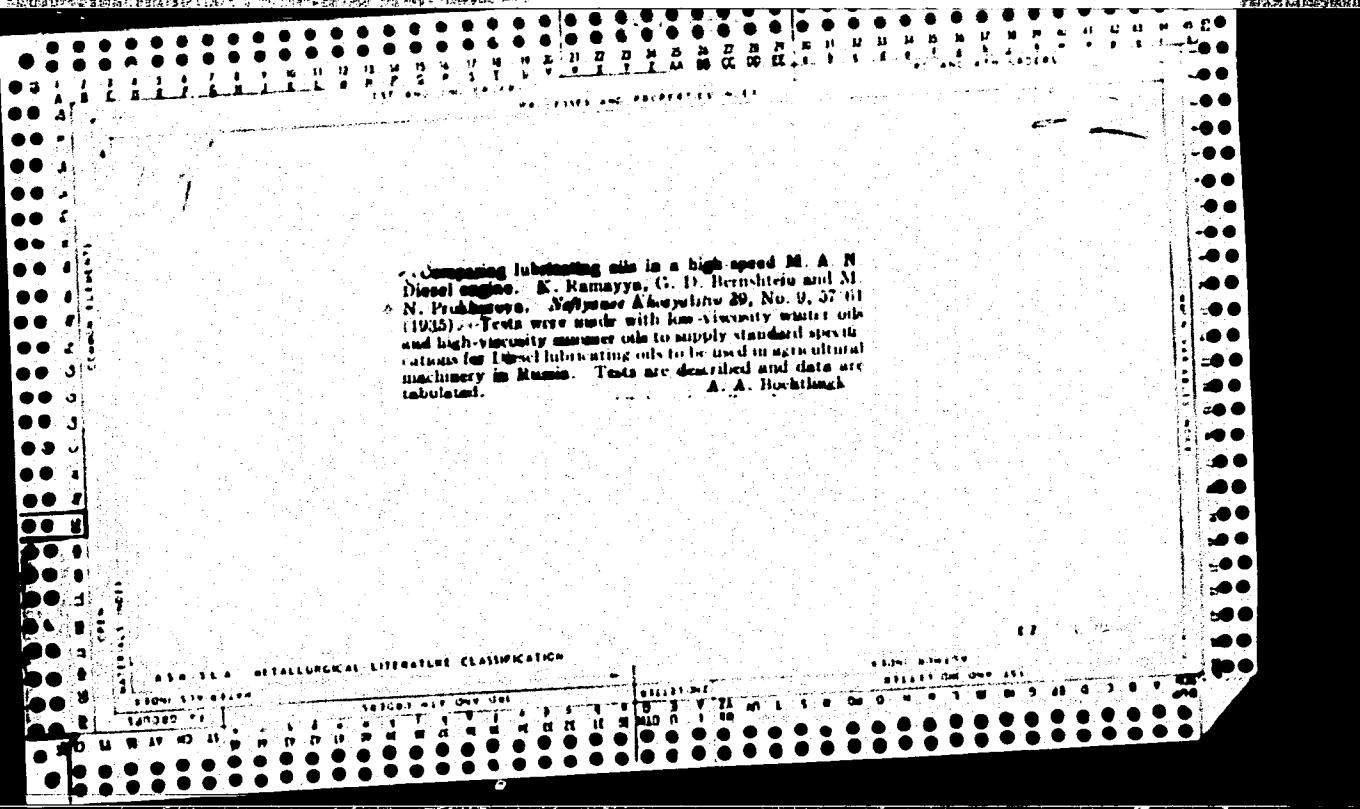
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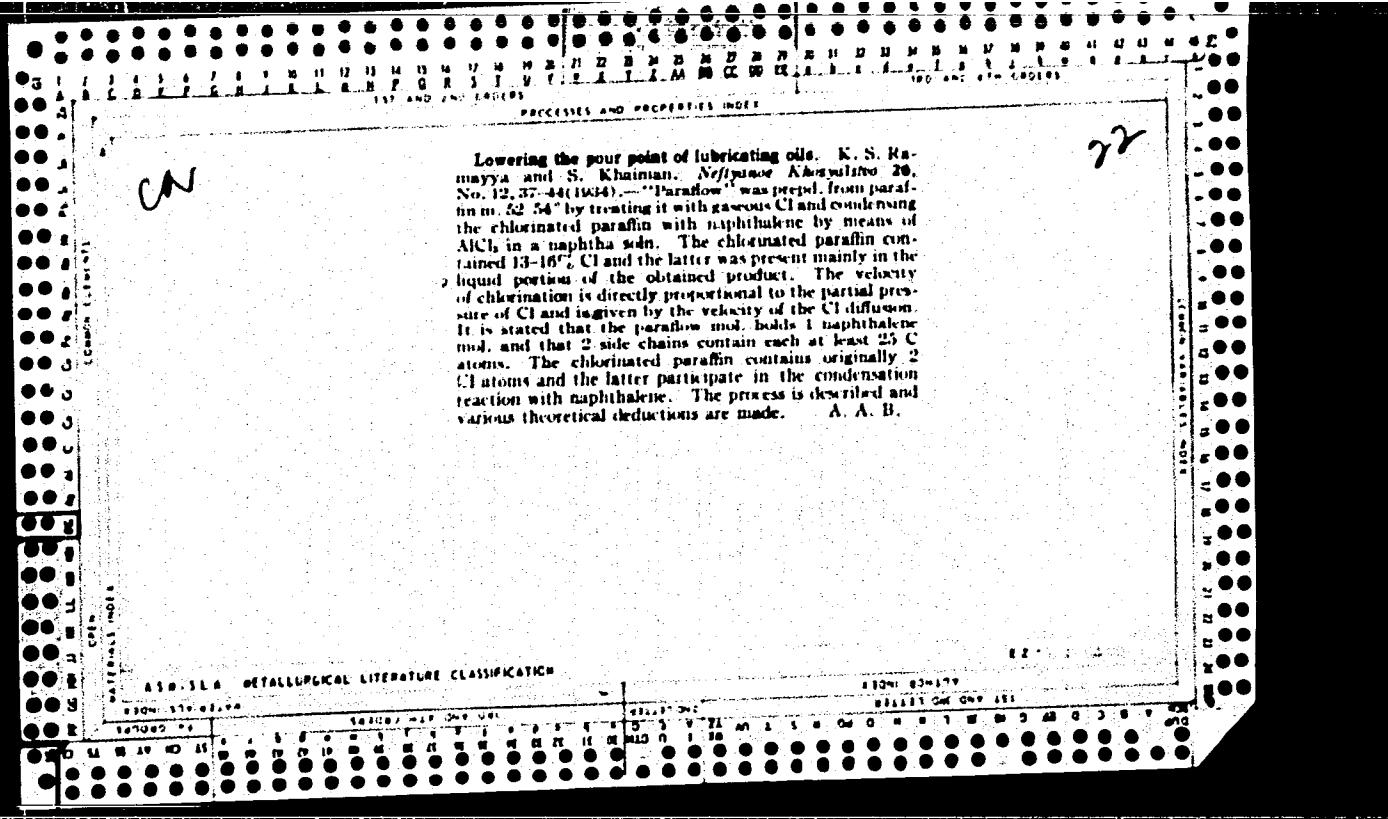
Comparing lubricating oils in a high-speed M. A. B. Diesel engine. K. Romashov, G. D. Bernstein and M. N. Prokhorova. *Neftegaz. Akademiya* 20, No. 9, 87-91 (1955).—Tests were made with low-viscosity winter oils and high-viscosity summer oils to supply standard specifications for Diesel lubricating oils to be used in agricultural machinery in Russia. Tests are described and data are tabulated.

A. A. Hwang

43-4364 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0013441





*M*

**Interaction Between Bearing Metals and Oils.** K. S. Ramaja and V. L. Valdman (*Nef. Khimia i Tsvetnoye Metalloobrabotka* (Oil, Chemistry, and Nonferrous Metal Processing), 1987, (12), 47-51) [In Russian.] 17 samples of lubricating oil (300 c.c.) were oxidized at 171.8°C. in an air current flowing at a rate of 10 litres per hr. Lead-bronze and, to a less extent, tin-base Babbitt metal catalyze the oxidation. The oxidation products intensively corrode lead-bronze. The catalytic activity of the lead-bronze is due chiefly to its copper content. Oils purified by the nitrobenzene method are most stable and corrode the least. -- N. A.

A10-314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1329 117-0334

SEARCHED INDEXED

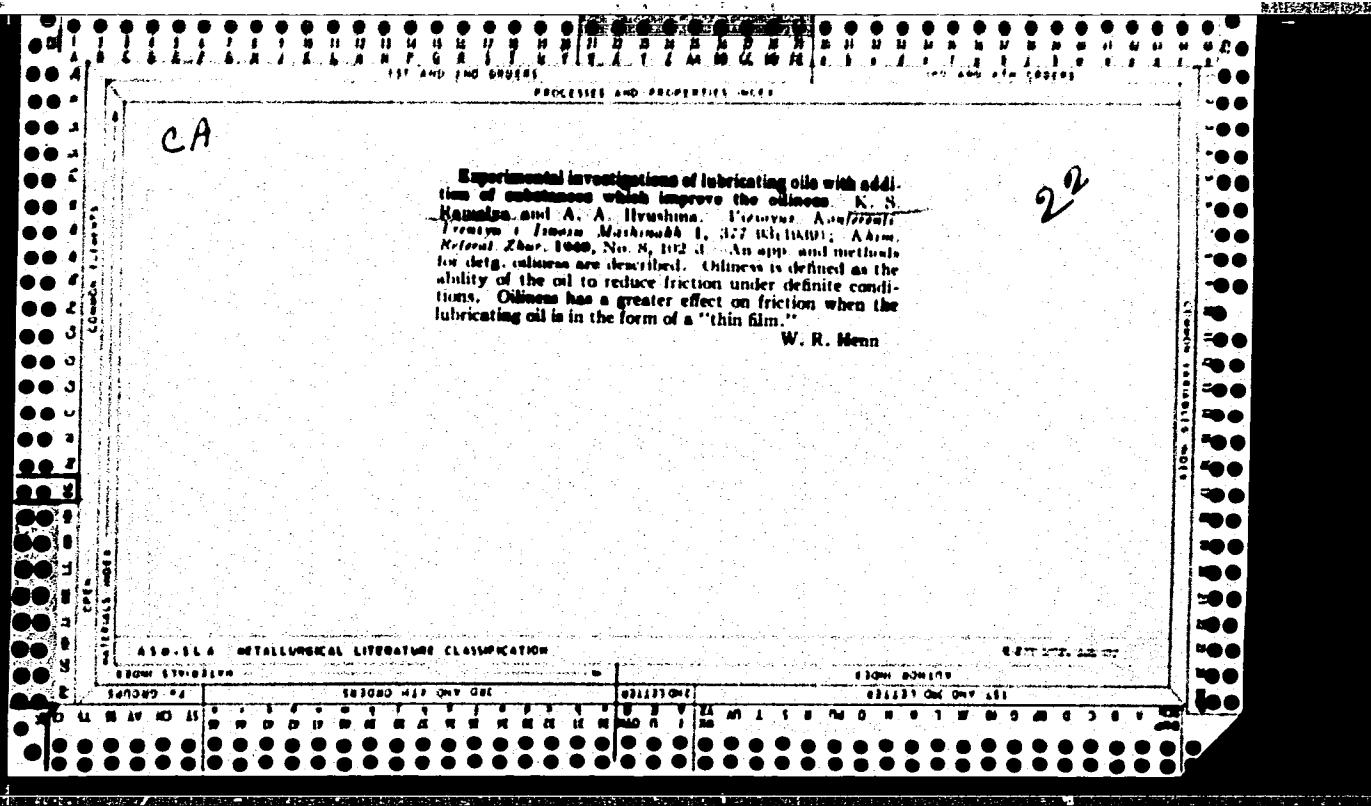
CLASSIFIED

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SEARCHED INDEXED

Starting fuels for Diesel engines. K. S. Rameyev,  
V. I. Val'dman and P. I. Khoroshilov. *Neftegaz Khoz.*  
1937, No. 4-5, 69-70. Among various addins to gas oil  
(Diesel fuel) lowering the ignition temp. of the fuel, such  
as ethyl nitrate, ethyl ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate,  
castor oil and gas oil treated with  $H_2SO_4$ , the first ingredient  
was found to produce best results. The self-ignition  
point does not depend upon the content of O in the explosive  
mixt., it has the lowest ignition point; and the self-  
ignition curve has the lowest point at 70% of ethyl nitrate.  
Addin of substances with higher self-ignition points than  
the gas oil lowers the self-ignition point of the oil. The  
results of various tests are tabulated. A. A. B.

The aging of lubricating oils. K. S. Ramayya and A. I. Valdman. *Acta Physico-Chimica URSS*, 18, No. 1, p. 103-110, 1944. A comparative study of standard methods for predicting the behavior of oil in the motor. (1) The ishig method, consisting in heating the oil for 2.5 hrs. at 200° in a thermically sealed flask in presence of 1 l. of  $O_2$ , and then the residue in oil internal gasoline. (2) the British Air Ministry method, consisting in heating the oil for 12 hrs. in test tubes in presence of an electric current and then the viscosity and coke value of the oxidized oil. (3) the so-called "Indiana" method consisting in oxidizing the oil at 418° in presence of a current of air in a test tube and noting the time which elapses from the beginning of formation of an intense precipitate (coking) per 10 g. of oil, and also the time corresponding to the precipitation of 10 mg. of coke per 10 g. of oil. The first two methods are insufficiently characteristic. The last one permits of drawing a curve showing the accumulation of oxidation products in the oil as a function of time, which corresponds to the behavior of the oil in the motor.



Q U A R T E R L Y  
1947 AND 1948 CRYSTAL  
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1949 AND 1950 CRYSTAL

2

2A

Determination of molecular weights of high-boiling oil fractions. K. S. Kamich and K. A. Shelegrove. Zvezdochka Lab. 6, GIN-WT(1950).—Napts, by the authors and other workers on the data of the av. mol. wt. of pure hydrocarbons and high-boiling oil fractions by the cryoscopic method are reviewed critically. In detg. the temp. depression ( $\Delta T$ ) it is necessary to introduce corrections by extrapolating the cooling curve after the start of crystallization, experimentally in each case and reduced to zero concn. to make it independent of the nature of the dissolved compd. In view of the effect of the concn. of the dissolved compd. upon the apparent mol. wt. the former should be extrapolated to zero concn. The mol. wts. of  $\alpha$ -methylnaphthalene and naphthalene as detd. by this modified method differ from the theoretically calc'd. values by less than 0.16%. Tabulated and graphical data of mol. wt. detns. of sulfur and lubricating oils are given. Curves are given showing the cooling rates of C<sub>10</sub>s and C<sub>10</sub>s soln. of naphthalene, cryocooper consts. of C<sub>10</sub>s in various hydrocarbons, and the effect of the concn. of naphthalene and  $\alpha$ -methylnaphthalene upon their mol. wts.

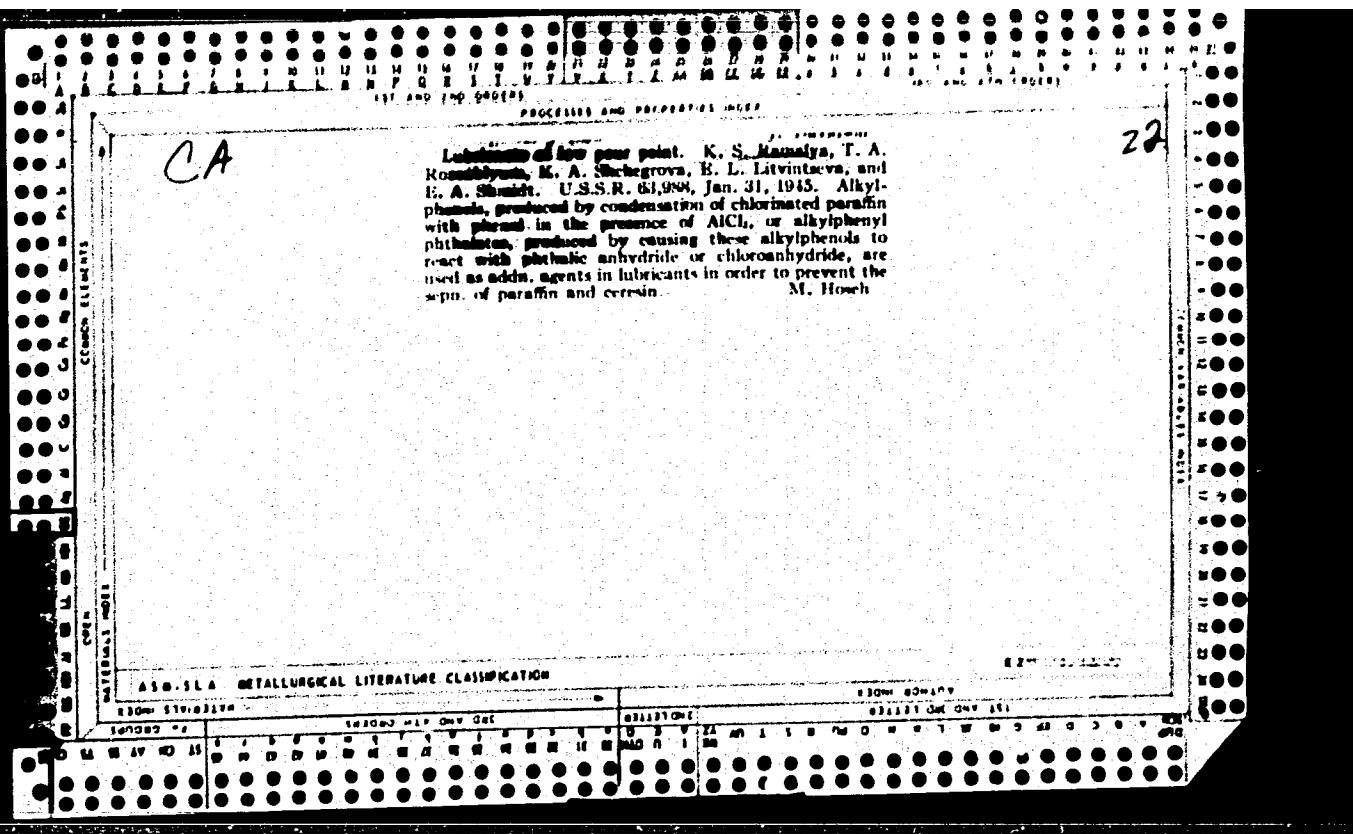
B. Z. Kamich

4657. VARIATION OF VISCOSITY OF LUBRICATING OILS WITH TEMPERATURE  
PRESSURE AND VELOCITY GRADIENT. Kurniys, KS (Symp. Visc. Liquids  
and colloids, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1941, 1, 125-137; J. Inst.  
Petrol. 1945, 31, 3274). A discussion and review of data, pub-  
lished in the literature, relative to these questions.

*Influence of additions on the temperature dependence of the viscosity of lubricating oils at low temperatures*  
 K. N. Ramanujan and N. V. S. N. K., *Vadodara, India*  
*Nauk. Inst. Mashinostroyeniya, Sovnarkhoz po Fizicheskym Znacheniyam Kolloidal'nykh Rastvorov, Vsesoyuznaya Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Moscow, Russia*  
*Vestnik Akademii Nauk i Tekhnicheskikh Sistem po Fizicheskym Znacheniyam Kolloidal'nykh Rastvorov, No. 2, 178-87 (1941).* — Transformation of Bingham's equation of plastic flow gives  $\eta = \eta_0 + f/T$  where  $\eta_0$  = the apparent viscosity,  $\eta$  = the residual viscosity by  $\eta = \eta_0$  where  $\eta_0$  = Bingham's modulus,  $f$  = the velocity gradient in sec.<sup>-1</sup>,  $T$  = the flowing shear stress,  $\tau$ , being the upper limit of this property,  $\tau$  type cuts the Newtonian,  $\tau_0$ , in the isotropic flow. Plots of the yield  $Q$  (in g./cm. <sup>2</sup>) in terms of the stress  $P$  (in kg./sq. cm.) give straight lines, the intercept on the  $P$  axis corresponding to  $\tau_0$ . For an oil freezing at 2° "automobile oil 15°"  $Q$  becomes noticeable at as high as -60° and increases with falling temp. While the temp. curve of  $f$  is strongly influenced by addns. of 0.5% Al stearate ( $\eta_0$  decreases from 100 to 1000), the mobility  $\tau = 1/\eta$  is only very slightly affected. The same was found with addns. of alkylated naphthalene and alkylated phenyl phthalate; the latter is more particularly active, 0.5% of it resulting in a notable increase of the yield of the lubricant dispensed, under 1, 5, and 10 atm., between 0° and -30° (e.g., at -20°, under 10 atm., capillary 0.17 cm. in diam., 25 cm. long, resp. without and with 0.5% addn.,  $Q$  is resp. 0.033 and 0.058 cm.<sup>2</sup>/min.). From plots of  $\eta$  against  $1/T$ , obtained directly from measurements in a crystal cylinder viscometer, the value of  $\tau_0$  can be read from the intercept on the  $\eta$  axis. The effect of addns. is particularly clearly illustrated by graphs in the coordinate system  $\eta_0/P$  between 0° and -30°, or "automobile oil 10°." At temp. below -20°, only alkylated phenyl phthalate continues to lower  $\eta_0$ , while Paraffin causes  $\eta_0$  even to reverse. At -20°, the pure oil or oil with 0.5% Paraffin cannot be

spelled through a 1.5 cm. capillary tube 1.3 kg./sq. cm. but the one oil with 0.5% alkylated phenyl phthalate can easily be dispensed at -20° under 10 kg./sq. cm. At high  $P$ ,  $\eta_0$  tends asymptotically to a const. value equal to  $\eta_0$ . Logarithmic-scale plots of  $\eta$  against temp. also, by the Walter-A.S.T.M. formula, for the oil without and with 0.5% addns., shows that  $\eta_0$  at temps. below those of the exptl. defini<sup>n</sup>, deviates from a straight line, the  $\eta$  being below the extrapolated value, the  $\eta_0$  above them. — The log of the flowing pressure,  $P$ , in kg./sq. cm., vs. the flowing shear stress  $\tau$  of the shear  $\tau_0$  cm.,  $\tau_0 = P/KL$  where  $K$  and  $L$  are, resp., radius and length of the tube, are linear functions of  $1/T$  (abs. temp.). While  $P$  increases with the length of the tube (27.5, 102, and 177 cm., diam. 0.55 cm.),  $L$  is independent of the dimensions of the tube and is a characteristic magnitude of the oil. Four different samples of oils showed different slopes of  $\log \tau_0$  ( $1/T$ ), addn. of 0.5% paraffin to "automobile oil 15°" raised  $\tau_0$  but at the same time lowered its temp. coeff. In the same  $\log \tau_0$  ( $1/T$ ) scale, addn. of 0.5% Paraffin to butanol purified "automobile oil 10°" both lowers  $\tau_0$  and steepens the slope of  $\log \tau_0$  ( $1/T$ ). With selectively purified "automobile oil 15°" addn. of 0.5% Al stearate lowers both  $\tau_0$  and its temp. coeff. With H.S.O. purified "automobile oil 10°" addn. of 0.5% Paraffin lowers  $\tau_0$  but raises its temp. coeff., addn. of alkylated phenyl phthalate lowers both  $\tau_0$  and its temp. coeff. Artificial and natural resins addns. that lower the  $\tau_0$  may, at lower temp., occasionally cause an increase in  $\tau_0$  if their presence raises the temp. coeff.; this does not apply to addns. against polar oxygenated groups such as Al stearate, which always depress the temp. coeff. of  $\tau_0$  at low temp. — Log  $\tau_0$  ( $1/T$ ) against  $1/T$  is raised by 0.5% paraffin at higher temp. but the slope of the line becomes steeper; this results in a lowering of the mobility  $\tau_0$  at low temp., contrary to currently held views on the action of such addns. — Plots of  $\log (\text{kinematic viscosity})$  against  $1/T$  show that addn. of 0.5%

Paraffin raises both  $\sigma$  and its temp. coeff. The extra polarized line lies considerably higher than the exp'd line. Addn. of 0.5% Al-stearate raises  $\sigma$  in a certain temp. interval only but lowers its temp. coeff. This again demonstrates the different effects of polar and nonpolar addn. agents that lower the t.p.c. owing to their opposed effects on the temp. coeff. of the characteristic magnitudes  $f$  and  $\sigma$ , the overall effect of the addns. on the values of these magnitudes can be reversed at low temps. N. These



PETER, Ferenc, dr.; RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Milling of wool. Pt. 1. Magy textil 16 no.7:308-314 Jl '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Magyar Textiltethnika."

HORNUNG, Jozsef; RAMASZEDER, Karoly; TOBISCH, Ferenc

Comparative analysis of the efficiency of anti-statics. Magy textil  
13 no.4:163-169 Ap '61.

1. "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja(for Ramaszeder  
and Tobisch)

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Problems relating to the viscosimetry of starch sizing materials.  
Magy textil 13 no.4:170-172 Ap '61.

1. "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Workshop measurement of static electricity. Magy textil 13 no.7:  
238-289 J1 '61.

1. Hazai Fesufono es Szovogyar, es "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto  
bizottsagi tagha.

ANTAL, Karolyne; ROBAK, Karoly; RAMASZEDER, Karoly

"Pilling" investigation of fabrics containing much polyester. Magy  
textil 13 no.8:334-340 Ag '61.

1. Hazai Fesusfono es Szovogyar. 2. "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto  
bizottsagi tagja(for Ramaszeder).

RAMASZEDER, Karoly; CZAHESZ, Ferenc

How does the tension of warp threads depend on the decrease of the  
back beam diameter during sizing? Magy textil 13 no.9:393-395 S '61.

1. "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja(for Ramaszeder).

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Microscopic investigation of fabrics. Magy textil 13 no.10:452-455  
0 '61.

1. "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Investigation of the adhesive capacity of sizing agents. Magy textil  
13 no.11:498-499 N '61.

1. Hazai Fesufono es Szovogyar laboratoriuma.

RAMASZEDER, K.

Investigation of the abrasive resistance of threads and yarns. p. 209.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)  
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Unclu.

RAMASZEDER, K.

Evolution of warping. p. 244.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)  
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Uncla.

RAMATSEVICH, P., instruktor-letchik (Kaluga)

Against rough piloting of a helicopter. Kryl. rod. 14 no.2:23  
(MIRA 16:4)  
F '63.

(Helicopters—Piloting)

RUDNITSKIY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VEDENYAPIN, G.A., otv.red.; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ZIL'BEUBERG, Yu.G., inzh. zamestitel' otv.red.  
BRILING, N.R., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.; KALISH, G.G., doktor  
tekhn.nauk, prof., red.; PEVZNER, YA.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.,  
red.; KHRUSHCHEV, M.M.; doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red. RAMAYVA, K.S.,  
doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; LIPGART, A.A., prof., red.; PHYADILOV, V.I.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ROZANOV, V.G., kand. tekhn nauk, red.;  
CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., inzh., red.; AVAKIMOV, G.O., red.izd-va;  
SHIKIN, S.T., tekhn. red.

[Investigating the durability of crankshafts in IAAS diesel engines]  
Issledovanie vynoslivosti kolenchatykh valov dizelei InAZ Moskva,  
Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1957. 30 p.  
(Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i  
avtomotornyyi institut [Trudy], no.8a). (MIREA 11:4)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomobil'nogo i avtomotornogo instituta (for Vedenyapin).
2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomobil'nogo i avtomotornogo instituta (for Kozlovskiy).
3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Briling).  
(Oranks and crankshafts) (Diesel engine)

RAMAYYA, K.S.; ZAVEL'SKIY, V.S.

Effect of sulfur dioxide on the wear of cast iron in lubricating  
medium. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 4 no.1:31-34 Ja '59.  
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy sovuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.  
(Cast iron--Corrosion) (Sulfur dioxide)

RAMAYYA, K. S.

"Anomaly of the Viscosity of Oils and Its Effect on Friction in Machines." Sub 10  
May 51, Inst of Petroleum, Acad Sci USSR

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

GORBLIK, A.M., inzhener; OSIPYAN, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., inzhener; BRILING, N.R., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KALISH, G.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; MEZIN, I.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEVZNER, Ya.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHRUSHCHEV, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BRYZGOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S.; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYTKIN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAMAYYA, K.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BUTYLMIN, A.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; MATVEYEV, Ye.N.; tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

The effect of vertical forces on automobile wheels. Trudy NAMI no.65:1  
'52. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Direktor NAMI (for Osipyan)  
(Automobiles--Wheels)

MINKIN,M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TRAKTOVENKO,I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSIPYAN,A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZIL'BERBERG,Ya.G., inzhener, sekretar'; BRILING,N.R., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, KALISH,G.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEVZNER,Ya.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAMAYYA,K.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHRUSHCHEV,M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZLOVSKIY,I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MATVEYEVA,Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[An investigation of Soviet automobile radiators] Issledovanie otechestvennykh avtomobil'nykh radiatorov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. 1954. 43 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtomotornyi institut [Trudy], no.74) (MLRA 8:9)  
(Automobiles--Radiators)

RAMAYYA, K.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

DK.2 NAMI instrument for determining the corrosive properties  
of automobile and tractor lubricating oils. Avt.trakt.prom. no.9:  
16a-16b S '54. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Automobiles--Lubrication)

LAPIDUS, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSIPYAN, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., inzhener, sekretar'; BRILING, N.R., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; PEVZNER, Ya.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KHRUSHCHEV, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KALISH, G.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; RAMAYYA, K.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Experimental research on fluid flow in hydraulic torque converters.  
[Trudy] NAMI no.73:1-22 '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Direktor Nauchnogo avtomotornogo instituta (for Osipyan).  
(Oil hydraulic machinery)(Automobiles--Transmission devices)

RUBRIK/II, R.S.

KULIKOV, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSIPYAN,A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOZLOWSKIY,I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BRILLING,N.R., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; KALISH,G.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; PEVZNER,Ya.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; KHEUSPCHEV,M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor redaktor; RAMAYA,K.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LIPGART,A.A., redaktor; PRYADILOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ROZANOV,V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; CHISTOZVONOV,S.B., inzhener, redaktor; ZIL'BERBERG,Ya.G., inzhener, redaktor; UVAROVA,A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Wedge freewheeling clutches. Trudy NAMI no.75:3-67 '54.  
(MIRA 8:7)

1. Konstruktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomotornogo instituta (for Lipgart)

(Clutches (Machinery))